

University without the colleges of other denominations being granted similar aid. He based his statements upon that resolution.

C. Armstrong stated that throughout the Province there had been protests against the proposed additional aid to the Toronto University. He maintained that it was in the interests of the workingmen that they should try to get this money spent in the common schools in this Province. The laboring classes were not interested in the dead languages.

D. J. O'Donoghue thought it would be better if any aid which it was proposed to give to the University was expended in furthering the present Public School system, which educated the masses. He thought the University should be as free as a Public School. If the people paid for it, it should be free to all.

J. T. Carey held that if a workingman's son, who had ability, was given a High School education, he was all right for the future. He believed that the rich man's sons received ninety-nine per cent. of the benefits of such an institution as the University, while the poor man's son received the remaining one per cent. If the Government had any money to spare for endowments, he was of the opinion that that money should go to further increase the Common Schools. There was no use talking about High Schools when they had not sufficient Public Schools.

A. F. Jury thought it would be better to devote the money to the purchase of free school books for the children of the poor working-classes.

J. Rose knew that there was at present a want of accommodation in the Public Schools of the city.

J. Aldridge moved in amendment to the resolution,

"That in the opinion of this Congress it would be in the interest of the Province that no grant of money be made to any college or university by the Ontario Legislature."

D. J. O'Donoghue seconded the amendment.

H. E. Griffiths did not think they were unanimous in the matter, and moved that it be laid on the table.

This was seconded by Mr. Meredith, who said he would be very sorry to see in the public print that the members of the Congress were opposed to education.

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